NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

VOL. VII. BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1829. No. 42.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FOREIGN GRAPES IN THE OPEN GROUND.

MR EDITOR—Without entering into the question, whether any native grape is to be compared with the imported ones, upon which if I should state my opinion frankly, I should be charged with a want of patriotism, and after stating my own conviction, that the native grapes of the South excepting the Isabella, will be found to be in *common years* as tender as the European ones, I think I shall find all horticulturists agreeing with me in the opinion, that, if we could ripen the European grapes in the open air without walls or terraces it would be a great desideratum, and worth many exertions and sacrifices. In 22 years, I have obtained not more than 6 good crops of well ripened fruit, on a dry and warm soil.

Under the hope of attaining this desirable end, I published a translation of the Thomery practice of raising the hardy Chasselas blanc, (Sweet Water of our gardens as I believe.) The practice essentially consists in checking very severely the growth of the grape, and compelling it to bear in a small compass. Permit me now to add an English experiment founded on the same principle. I have this year prepared ground to try this experiment rigorously and strictly. Of its fate I shall give fair notice. The article I refer to is published in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, No. 1, page 43, and was written by R. A. Salisbury, F. R. S. L. S. H. S., &c. To those who are ignorant of Mr Salisbury's pretensions, it will be proper to say, that he is an eminent botanist, and cultivator, and one of the highest attainments.—Premising that his situation was in one of the most cold, unfavorable climates, and in a barren soil, and that he has failed for years even in ripening the hardy Miller grape, in a ratio of more than 20 bunches in 2000, he proceeds to give the following history. "A Scots nobleman, who often visited the place, made the following remarks, 'When I was a young lad I remember eating ripe grapes from a vine in the open air, in Stirling, (north of Edinburgh) which was brought to ripen half its fruit in cold summers, and a whole crop in warmer ones, by the following treatment. On the 20th of September prune the vine as you would in December, taking off all the leaves and grapes, ripe and unripe, and shortening the shoots to 1, 2, or 3 eyes at most. In the following spring it will push its buds a few days earlier than any vines pruned in winter. Pursue the same system annually, and in the course of seven years you will be rewarded for your patience and expense with half a ripe crop in most summers, and a whole one in warm summers.' Mr Salisbury adds, this plan was immediately adopted by him, and five years afterwards some excellent wine was made from the grapes.

Permit me to add, that though in Scotland it required seven years, yet in Yorkshire it took but five, and it is highly probable that with us, success would follow the next, or at farthest the third year, because Miller's burgundy, which Mr Salisbury could never ripen, invariably succeeds with us.

I have frequently expressed to my fellow cultivators the conviction of the hazard of leaving the Isabella and other southern grapes exposed without covering through the winter. The last winter, though far from severe, (probably owing rather to its mildness) has been fatal to foreign and native grapes, even in Philadelphia, and to the peach, and vine, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. With me it has destroyed the Cane Raspberry, which had stood five winters of greater general severity. Yet there are some anomalous facts, while the peach has lost its fruit, and the American raspberry has perished, a delicate Chinese Ailanthus has not been injured.

Roxbury, April 28. A FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ENGRAFTING GRAPE VINES.

To the Corresponding Sec'y of the Mass Hort. Society,

SIR—A few days past, in conversation with Brig. Gen. ARMISTEAD, on the cultivation of grapes, he mentioned his complete success in engraft ng the foreign Sweet Water Grape on the native American stocks, *ten years past.* I thought it very important, and requested a communication in writing from him for the purpose of presenting to your Society, which he has obligingly furnished me. A copy is inclosed. It is now rather late, still had I any native stocks, I should be induced to adopt it—as with my own bad success in the cultivation of foreign grapes, in *open, airy,* and *flat* grounds, I should expect better success.

With every good wish for the success of the Society, I am your obedient servant,

JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plain, April 26, 1829.

JOHN PRINCE, Esq.—In answer to your note requesting me to state the success from grafting the Sweet Water grape on native stocks, I will briefly state that it resulted in complete success.—The cause of the experiment originated in my fondness for horticultural pursuits.

Arriving at my native place in 1819, I found our old family garden in a state of decay; and in the enclosure I found running several very luxuriant grape vines, while those of the former had almost entirely disappeared. The Sweet Water was the only imported grape we had, (and those under the best culture when I knew them,) were frequently failing. Seeing the far stretched vine of our native soil climbing and regaling in rich luxuriance around the old paling of our garden, determined me at once to make the experiment. After searching for proper slips, I found as many as I required. This was in the month of March in the year above stated, before any appearance of the flow of the sap. I picked out four *native* vines, and headed them down as low as the turf, and after going through the common process of inserting the graft, I bound them with woollen yarn, and covered them with proper grafting clay; and to make the process doubly sure, I cut large sods and inclosed the grafts completely, and covered them in this way about four inches, leaving two eyes exposed. The experiment proved the utility of thus preserving them from sun and air, for three out of four took, and on the head of the largest vine, I put two grafts, both of which survived, which made it equal as if all had taken.—The result of the first year was, that the grafts averaged a growth of from nine to twelve feet. The second year they bore many bunches of grapes.—The third year my mother wrote me that they had gathered upwards of two barrels from my four vines. The succeeding years the neighborhood was in part supplied, and from others following the example, no failure of fine fruit I believe, exists in that neighborhood.

I communicated the result of my experiment to Major ADLUM, near Washington city, and I believe he has profited by it. The result was likewise communicated to Col GRATIOT, of the Engineers, and was successfully proved, even to rearing to great perfection the Portugal grape, such as we receive in jars, on the common Fox grape growing in our swamps, the roots of which were taken up in the fall, and headed down, and planted along the trellis. In the month of March they were grafted, the result of which is a growth of a grape never heretofore cultivated in our country, and as to flavor and size, superior to the imported.

The vines on which I made the experiment, were our small Virginia blue grape, in size not larger than a buck shot, growing in bunches, and averaging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty in each bunch, and differing from the Fox grape essentially. But I am of opinion that any of our native grape stocks would answer equally well. I am, dear sir, respectfully

Your obedient servant,

W. R. ARMISTEAD.

Jamaica Plain, April 29, 1829.

P. S. The Portugal grape, raised by Col GRATIOT, was, I believe, laid down in winter, being supposed to be of too delicate a nature, to stand the climate of Virginia. They produce better, and in no instance have I known the rot* to affect the Sweet Water grape, engrafted on the native vine.

W. R. A.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—By request of the Lyceum in this place, I send you the following questions, requesting you to give them an insertion in your paper.

What causes the circulation of sap? We know that heat affects it, but how? What makes it flow earlier in one kind of trees than in another?

Is there any lateral or oblique circulation, or is it wholly perpendicular?

What becomes of the sap in winter? Does it retire to the roots or remain in the tree? As it appears that a greater portion of the carbon contained in the sap is converted into the substance of the tree, than of the other constituent principles, what becomes of the remaining oxygen and hydrogen? Are they all thrown off by the leaves or does some portion of them return to the roots?

* Blight, probably.

Is the circulation of sap permanent during the warm season or not?

Doctor Waterhouse asserts that for a fortnight about midsummer, vegetation in trees is at a stand. Is this true? If so, what is the cause? Why does the wind have so much influence on the running of sap?

Why is it necessary that it should thaw in the day and freeze in the night, in order that maple sap should run well?

Why do those plants called evergreens, remain green through the winter?

Is there a difference between the power of conducting heat possessed by different trees? If so, which are the best conductors? Is there any correspondence between the solidity of the wood and the conducting power? Does this affect the running of the sap?

We should be glad to see an answer to any or all of these questions. They have given rise to several theories widely different from each other, and in regard to some of them we can hardly find data, on which to form a theory.

Respectfully yours,

R. A. COFFIN, *Secretary.*

Ashfield, April 23, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POTATOES.

Mr Fessenden—I often see much in your very useful paper on potatoes. I will add a few remarks, after more than twenty years experience in farming, having cultivated, some seasons, more than a dozen sorts, and never less than five or six. I fully agree with Mr Lowell on the subject of the sorts never mixing, from being planted near each other. I have occasionally seen red and white potatoes in the same hill, but perfectly distinct; having accidentally planted a set of each, always having intended, however, to plant by themselves, but carelessness sometimes takes place. New sorts or mixtures, I presume, are never produced, only by sowing the *seeds* contained in the apple and in the blossom.

As to planting whole potatoes, or cutting in halves, or quarters, *if large*, I have not perceived any difference in the crop. I rather imagine that *too much* seed may be planted, as often as *too little*. Why do we want more stocks for a hill than we do of *corn*, say four or five? I believe beyond that number is unnecessary and prejudicial. In Ireland it is often practised by the lower class of farmers, and more especially in scarce seasons, during the winter to scoop out the eyes (as they inform me about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and one-eighth thick) every day before cooking the rest of the roots. These pieces are saved till planting, the outsides become dry and do not rot as soon as planted, as many pieces do when planted *immediately after* being cut. I think it always well, two or three weeks before planting to cut the potatoes intended for seed, that they may get dry—or if put off until the day of planting, I would then recommend, that plaster of Paris, or lime, should be sprinkled over them so as to cover and dry up the moisture before dropping in the hills or rows.

I have sometimes, to obtain early potatoes, adopted the plan recommended by Mr Derby, of Salem, of putting whole potatoes close together in a hotbed, and covering them, say one or two inches, when the sprouts get five or six inches above ground, take up the roots and break off the sprouts close to the potato. These shoots, have roots like a cabbage plant, and may be planted three or four in a hill, or if in rows nine to twelve inches apart—they produced potatoes very equal in size, and generally large. I think this proves they do not require any further nourishment from the *old potato*, as Mr Derby has returned the same potatoes to the hotbed, and taken fresh shoots from them four, and I believe, five times.

Yours, &c.

NORFOLK.

Remarks by the Editor.—The following observations on some controverted points connected with the best mode of propagating potatoes, are from writers of high authority, and appear to us to be such as the exercise of our reasoning faculties would lead us to assent to, if they had been derived from sources of less respectability. They may, perhaps, serve as an useful appendix to the remarks of our correspondent above.

Potatoes may be propagated from sprouts or shoots. Loudon says "In default of genuine early sorts; or, to save the tubers for use in seasons of scarcity, the sprouts which are generally found on store potatoes in spring, and picked off and thrown away as useless, will, when carefully planted in loose well prepared soil, yield a crop, and this crop *will be fit for use a little sooner than tubers, in which the buds are not advanced. Almost everything, however, depends on the fine tilth, and good state of the ground.*"

Potatoes may be propagated by sets, sections or cuttings of the roots. Mr Loudon asserts that this is the only method fit for general purposes. "In making the sets or sections, reject the extreme or watery end of the tuber, as apt to run too much to haulm, and having the eyes small, and in a cluster; reject also the root or dry end, as more likely to be tardy in growth, and produce the carl. Then divide the middle of the potato, so as not to have more than one good eye in each set.—Where the potato scoop is used take care to apply it so as the eye or bud may be in the centre of each set which this instrument produces of a semi-globular form. *The larger the portion of tuber left to each eye, so much the greater will be the progress of the young plant.* The scoop is only to be used in seasons of scarcity, when the portion of tuber saved by it may be used for soups for the poor, or for feeding cattle.

"*Size of the sets or cuttings.* Knight has found that for a late crop small sets may be used because the plants of late varieties always acquire a considerable age before they begin to generate tubers; but *for an early crop he recommends the largest tubers* and he has found that these not only uniformly afford very strong plants, but also such as readily recover when injured by frost: for being fed by a copious reservoir beneath the soil, a reproduction of vigorous stems and foliage, soon takes place when those first produced are destroyed by frost, or other cause."

The apparent clashing of authorities and opinions, with regard to this subject, may, perhaps, in some measure, be reconciled by taking into consideration the following circumstances.

1. The poorer the soil the greater the quantity of seed necessary, because the seed serves as nourishment or a substitute for manure for the young plants in a poor soil.

2. The earlier the variety the larger should be the seed potatoes, for the reasons assigned above by Mr Knight, and because early varieties have less time to obtain nourishment from the soil than those which come to maturity late in the season.

3. Sprouts, shoots, or portions scooped out together with the eyes of potatoes, will answer in times of scarcity, but require a richer soil and a longer time to grow in than if whole potatoes or large cuttings were used.

4. If unripe potatoes are best for seed, as some assert, the smallness of such potatoes can be no objection to their use.

As respects cutting seed potatoes, or planting them whole, we have conflicting authorities enough to fill a volume. But we are inclined to the opinion of Mr Loudon, who says "tolerable sized cuttings of pretty large potatoes with two or three good eyes or buds in each are probably to be preferred. Independent of the increased expense of the seed, it is never a good practice to make use of whole potatoes as sets. The best cultivators in Ireland and Scotland invariably cut the largest and best potatoes into sets, rejecting in the case of kidney potatoes the root or mealy end as having no bud, and the top or watery end as having too many. No objection is made to two or even three buds on each set, though one is considered as sufficient." There are, however, very respectable authorities in favor of whole potatoes besides that of the Memoirs of the N.Y. Board of Agric. quoted p. 318 of the current vol. of the N. E. Farmer. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, in a letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Mass. Agr. Soc. published in their Repository, vol. v. p. 64, mentions a field, which, by accident, was planted in part with cut potatoes, and in part with whole potatoes. The result was, that "in the whole course of vegetation, the whole potatoes had a decided superiority over every other part of the field, in the vigor and size of the tops; and, at harvest, in comparing those rows with the adjoining rows, the product of the rows planted whole exceeded an equal extent of the adjoining rows, planted with cut potatoes, *more than one third.* There was nothing in the cultivation, or state of the land, which could produce this difference, except the circumstance of the one having been planted whole and the other cut."

We might quote many authorities on the other side of the question, but we shall refer to but one at present. A communication on this subject was published in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. p. 314, with the signature J. W. The writer of this we know to be an upright, intelligent, and scientific cultivator. He stated that "On the 3d of May, 1825, I selected twenty good handsome potatoes, as near of a size as possible, ten of which I planted whole in ten hills—the other ten I cut into 4 pieces each and planted in ten hills, in a parallel row with the other, four pieces in each hill. On the 28th of September I dug the potatoes and weighed the produce of each row by itself. The row in which the ten whole potatoes were planted weighed 46 pounds 12 ounces—and the row that was cut into quarters produced 77 pounds 4 oz. The rows were contiguous to each other, and the soil exactly the same. No manure was used. The diversity of the result of other experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether cut or whole potatoes should be preferred in planting has been nearly as remarkable as in those above related.—We should be much gratified if some of our correspondents would give us their sentiments on the

cause of this variation; and tell us when, and under what circumstances cut, or whole seed potatoes are to be preferred.

While on this subject we will give the directions of Mr Knight, relative to the position in which the seed potato should be placed in planting. He says "When the planter is anxious to obtain a crop within the least possible time, he will find the position in which the tubers are placed to vegetate, by no means a matter of indifference; for these being shoots or branches, which have grown thick instead of elongating, retain the disposition of branches to propel the sap to their leading buds, or points most distant from the stems of the plants of which they once formed parts. If the tubers be placed with their leading buds upwards, a few very strong and very early shoots will spring from them; but if their position be reversed, many weaker and later shoots will be produced; and not only the earliness, but the quality of the produce in size, will be much affected."—*Hort. Trans.* iv. p. 448.

From the New Hampshire Statesman.

MERRIMACK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merrimack Agricultural Society, holden at the Phœnix Hotel, in Concord, on Thursday, the 9th of April, A D. 1829; the following gentlemen were appointed a viewing Committee on Farms, viz:

Thomas H. Pettingill, Salisbury, *Chairman.*
Joseph M. Harper, Canterbury,
Joshua Lane, Chichester,
Jeremiah H. Wilkins, Pembroke,
Jeremiah Pecker, Concord,
Simeon B. Little, Boscawen,
Charles Stinson, Dunbarton.

Voted, That the next annual meeting be holden at Hopkinton Village, on Wednesday the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Voted, That no quantity of land less than twenty-five acres shall receive a premium as a farm.

Voted, to dispense with ploughing matches.

Voted, That the following premiums be offered, to be awarded at the next annual meeting, viz:

—

On Farms.

On the best farm $10, and one year's subscription of the N. E. Farmer.
On the next best do $8, and one year's do do
On the next best do $6, and one year's do do
On the next best do $4, and one year's do do
On the best kitchen garden, $3, and one year's do do
On the next best do, $2, and one year's do do

Voted, To appropriate the sum of twenty-five dollars to be awarded on crops and improvements in the art of husbandry, including reclaimed meadows and the cultivation of the mulberry tree; which sum is to be at the disposal of the viewing Committee.

—

On Stock.

For the best pair of working oxen, $4
next best do do 2
For the best pair of 3 years old steers, accustomed to the yoke, 3
next best do do 2
For the best pair of 2 years old steers, 2
For the four best yearlings, 2
For the best bull over one year old, owned and kept within the county, 5
next best do do 3
next best do do 2
For the best bull calf, 3
next best do do 1
For the best Milch cow, 4
next best do do 3
next best do do 2
For the best 3 years old heifer, 3
next best do do 2
For the best 2 years old heifer, 2
next best do do 1
For the best stud horse, owned and kept within the county, 5
next best do do 3
For the best mare and colt, 4
next best do do 2
For the best Saxon or Merino buck, 4
next best do do 2
For the 5 best Saxon or Merino ewes, 4
5 next best do do 3
For the best boar, 3
For the best sow, 2
For the 2 best spring pigs, 2
2 next best do do 1

—

On Domestic and Household Manufactures.

For the best piece of fulled cloth, not less than 3 yards, $3,
next best do do 2,
next best do do 1,
Best piece Cassimere, not less than ten yards, 3,
next best do do 2,
Best piece carpeting, not less than twenty-five yards, and not less than 3-4 yard in width, 3,
next best do do 2,
Best piece flannel, not less than ten yards, 3,
next best do do 2,
Best pair blankets, 2,
next best do 1,
Best piece linen cloth, not less than ten yards, 2,
next best do do 1,
Best piece table linen, not less than ten yards, 2,
next best do do 1,
Best woollen hose, 2 pr, 1,
next best do do ,50
Best silk hose, 1 pr, 2,
Best woollen coverlet, 1,50
next best do do 1,
Best cotton and woollen coverlet, 1,50
next best do do 1,
Best counterpane, 1,50
next best do do 1,
Best straw or grass bonnet, 2,
next best do do 1,
Best manufactured boots and shoes, two prs each, 2,
Best do sole and upper leather, three sides each, 2,
6 best calf skins, 2,
The best specimen of dressing fulled cloth, 2,
next best do do 1,
Best breaking up plough, 2,
Best seed plough, 1,
Best ox yoke, bows, and irons, 1,
Best specimen of blacksmith work, 2,
Best specimen of cheese, not less than 40 pounds, 2,
next best do do 1,
Best specimen of butter, not less than 40 pounds, 2,
next best do do 1,
Best dissertation on making compost manure, 2 dollars, and one year's subscription of the N. E. Farmer.
Best specimen of fine needle work, 2,
next best do do 1,50
next best do do 1,
next best do do 1,
Best specimen of sewing silk, 1.

Voted, That all persons who enter their farms for premiums, must make application to either of the Committee on farms or the Secretary, prior to the 20th of June next.

Voted, That the viewing Committee on farms, in making their awards, will take into view the quantity and quality of mowing, arable, and orcharding, pasture, and woodland, compared with the size of the farm; the condition of buildings and fences, the amount of stock kept, the mode adopted in making and increasing the quantity of manure, the quantity and quality of crops, compared with the labor bestowed, and general neatness and economy attending the management of the farm.

Voted, That all the above named animals must be owned within the County of Merrimack, and by the members of the Society, at the time of exhibiting, and must not have received a premium elsewhere, the same year.

Voted, That all articles of domestic and household manufactures must have been made within the county, and within one year previous to the exhibition, and by or for the person offering the same.

Voted, That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary be a sub-committee to fill vacancies in the viewing Committee on farms, if there shall be any.

Voted, That the Treasurer be requested to notify delinquent members and request payment.

Voted, To adjourn to Wednesday the 2d day of September next, to meet at the Phœnix Hotel, in Concord, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Attest— JOHN WEST, *Sec'y.*

N. B. It is expected the cattle show and fair will continue two days.

White Hoofs in Horses.—Even in a wet soil and climate, white hoofs are more brittle and more liable to accident and lameness than black ones; and, in the stony and more arid soils and climates, white hoofs do not stand nearly so well, and are much more liable to break and to contract than those of a dark color; and, in point of fact, horses having white legs and feet, do not bring so much money as those of precisely the same description which have them not.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

New Tanning.—There is a shrub, or low tree, abundant on the shores of Curacoa and Carthagena, called the Cæsalpinia coriaria, *three* tons of the pods of which have been found, by experiment, to be equal for the purpose of tanning leather, to *seven* tons, 16 cwt. of oak bark.—*Hamilton's Columbia.*

[If these statements are correct, we may expect that, ere long, Cæsalpina pods will form a prominent article of commerce between South America and this country.]—*Lon. Mec. Mag.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS ON TREES AND FRUITS.

The Committee who have in charge whatever relates to the multiplication of fruit trees, fruit, &c. —the recommending of objects for premiums, and the awarding of them, have attended to that duty, and submit the following report.

1st—On Nurseries.

For the best nursery of apple trees of the most approved kinds of fruit, not less than one thousand in number, and not less than two years old from the budding or grafting, $10

For the best nursery of pear trees of the most rare and approved varieties, not less than one thousand in number, and not less than two years old from the budding or engrafting, a premium of 10

For the best nursery of peach trees of the greatest variety of the best kinds, not less than two thousand in number, a premium of 10

For the best nursery of cherry trees, not less than five hundred, and not less than two years old, and of the best kinds, a premium of 5

For the best nursery of plum and apricot trees of approved varieties, not less than three hundred in number, a premium of 5

2d—On Fruits.

For the best apples, not less than two doz. a premium of 4

For the best pears, not less than one doz. a premium of 4

For the best peaches, not less than one doz., a premium of 4

For the best plums, not less than one doz. a premium of 3

For the best apricots, not less than one doz., a premium of 3

For the best foreign grapes, not less than three bunches, a premium of 3

For the best native grapes, not less than six bunches, a premium of 3

For the best gooseberries, not less than one quart, a premium of 2

For the best strawberries, not less than one quart, a premium of 2

3d—On the culture and management of fruit trees, and the diseases incident to them.

To the person who shall offer to the Society at their annual meeting in Sept., the best treatise, in manuscript, on the cultivation and management of fruit trees, a premium of 5

To the person who shall offer to the Society, at their annual meeting in Sept., the best treatise, in manuscript, on any one, or more, of the insects that attack fruit trees, with the best method of preventing or destroying the same, a premium of 5

To the person who shall offer to the Society, at their annual meeting in Sept., the best treatise, in manuscript, on any one, or more, of the diseases to which fruit trees are liable, with the best method of preventing the same, a premium of 5

4th—New Varieties.

To the person who shall introduce and propagate the greatest number of the new and most approved varieties of fruit trees, a premium of 10

The times and places for exhibiting the various kinds of fruit, to be fixed by the Committee, and published.

Discretionary premiums to be awarded on fruits presented by members, or others, when rare and of excellent sorts.

All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee.

E. PHINNEY, *Chairman.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECTS.

Mr Fessenden—Among the many tribes of insects, which devour the vegetable products of the farmer, that numerous species commonly called *rose bugs*, are, at present, the most alarming.

In the year 1825, the writer began his observations and experiments on these destructive insects, not expecting any pecuniary remuneration whatever, but with a view to satisfy himself as to their habits and economy, hoping in the course of the investigation to find some effectual mode of destruction, or at least, some efficacious antidote. He was prompted to this course by the great injury they had done him. He had no previous opinions to support; but expected to learn their economy by a close examination of all their movements. He was unacquainted with any system of Entomology, except that of Linnæus, and with that imperfectly. He had merely learned by turning over a few pages of the Encyclopedia, then publishing in Philadelphia, that there were new arrangements, new divisions, and new names; but he had no leisure time to acquaint himself with the different systems. He had not seen any specific name of the *rose bug*. He suspected that it was an American insect, probably not described by any foreign Entomologist. It was first known by its ravages on the *rose;* and on this account had received its common name. And from observation, it had a manifest preference for that flower, above every other vegetable production, destroying every variety within his knowledge. Under all these circumstances, he called the insect Scarabœus *roseus*, a name, which then answered his purpose, the specific name being founded (as was apprehended) on one of its peculiar habits.

It now appears, however, that the insect has been described by several Entomologists, each giving a different specific name, some founding it on a prominent habit, and others on anatomical structure. Fabricius first described the insect in question, and called it Melolontha *subspinosa*, which specific name has the precedence, and ought to be retained. The modern genus, Melolontha is included in the Scarabœus, of Linnæus, the parent of the science.

But, neither the name, nor the history so much concerns us, as to know in what manner we can prevent their depredations. As to the caterpillar and some others, we have the mode of destruction clearly pointed; not so with the rose bug.—Should they increase from year to year (and we see nothing to prevent, except the powerful operation of some natural cause, now unknown to us,) they will in time not far distant, sweep all before them.

They, in 1828, destroyed much fruit, and stripped my grape vines, one of which (a great bearer ten years ago) measures eight inches in circumference, 16 feet from the root, and spreads its branches over much ground. They first appeared on the 10th of June, and increased until the 20th, at which time they were very numerous; but from this time, decreased, and but comparatively few were seen after the 2d of July—very few after the 10th, and none was observed after the 23d. Ten quarts, by measure, were caught, mostly on rose bushes.

Neither the mutilated roses, foliage of plants, nor damaged fruit should be immediately removed, as these insects prefer such, to that which is sound and unhurt. They will collect round a mutilated rose in prodigious numbers, and may be easily caught.

It seems necessary, in order to concentrate our efforts, in one common cause, against our numerous enemies, that investigations and experiments should be made known. An experiment, fairly conducted, whether successful or not will have its use. If successful, it is of great importance, if unsuccessful, it will prevent a repetition, and may lead to one of more efficacy.

Fifteen grains of corrosive sublimate dissolved in two ounces of spirit and added to one quart of water, with a little gum arabic, and applied with a brush to young fruit, peaches, &c. was not found effectual against the rose bugs; but it destroyed both fruit and foliage. The same solution applied to young cucumbers did not prevent the yellow bugs from injuring them, neither did it appear to injure the plants.

A strong decoction of wormwood (artemesia absinthium) with a fine powder of colomba-root (a very bitter substance) and a little gum arabic, to make it adhesive, applied to fruit and young cucumbers, was not effectual against the insects.

The best antidote against the rose bug, and the small yellow bug, that has yet come under my inspection is *slacked lime* applied with a dredging box, while the fruits or plants are wet with dew. If the fruit or plants be wet with a weak solution of gum arabic, previously to the application of the lime, it will remain on them much longer, and no injury will be sustained by it. If applied to young cucumber plants, the seed leaves must be carefully turned up, wet, and the lime applied as aforesaid. The lime used had been nicely slacked with a little water, one year, for the purposes of the garden. Perhaps, it would be equally well, if slacked immediately before its application.

It was found, that, if rose bugs, while on plants, be thoroughly wet with very strong soap suds, (one gill of strong soft soap to one quart of water) they soon die. This strength did not injure the plants on which it was tried. This experiment was made when the bugs were on the decline, and whether the mixture would have the same effect in the beginning of their race, while in their utmost vigor, or prevent them from preying on plants wet with it, further experiments may determine. It is needless to say anything in this paper, as to the fertilizing power of this application, or that of lime.

In strong soap suds (one gill of soap and two quarts of water) rose bugs will die in a short time, and this mixture supersedes the necessity of scalding them, as is the case when caught in simple water.

R. GREEN.

Mansfield, February 6th, 1828.

From the Salem Gazette.

SILK—WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

The importance of introducing the cultivation of the White Mulberry Tree, a measure preparatory to the extensive introduction of silk, in this country may be inferred from the following facts, extracted from the report of the Committee on Agriculture in the United States House of Representatives, May 2d, 1826.

A statement of the value of Silk Goods imported more than was exported, contrasted with the value of bread stuffs exported in the years 1824 *and* 1825.

Years.	Silk imp'd more than exp'd.	B. stuff exp'd.
1824	$5,387,019	$6,799,246
1825	7,705,785	5,417,997

An importation for home consumption of more than seven and a half millions of dollars in Silk, an exportation of less than five and a half millions of dollars in Bread stuffs! The facts speak the importance of the subject, and indicate the necessity that exists of awakening the slumbering agricultural resources of our country, by the introduction of new and profitable articles of production. That our farmers may cultivate mulberry trees and engage in the production of silk with a fair prospect of profit, is rendered highly probable from the following calculation, made by John Fitch, Esq. of Mansfield, Con. where the business has been carried on for several years to a considerable extent.

One acre of full grown trees, set one and a half rods apart, will produce forty pounds of manufactured sewing silk.

The labor may be estimated as follows:—

For the three first weeks after the worms are hatched, one woman, or children who would be equal to such a person.

For the next twelve or fourteen days, 5 hands, or an equivalent number of children. In this period two men with other help would be employed to better advantage than all women and children. This finishes with the worms.

For plucking off the balls, reeling the silk, &c. it requires about the same amount of labor for the same length of time as the last mentioned period, which may all be performed by women and children. The aforesaid labor and board may be estimated at $80

Spinning. 34

$114

40 lbs. of silk at 5 dolls per lb. 200

Net profit per acre, $86

To prepare, therefore, for the production of silk, it is desirable that White Mulbery Trees should be immediately cultivated in all parts of our country. The wood produced by their growth will pay well for the expense of cultivating, should our farmers never find it for their interest to make any other use of them.

Hints on the management of the Mulberry Tree.

All practical writers agree that the proper soils for the mulberry tree are dry, sandy, or stony.—The nurseries as well as large or small mulberry plantations, require a sunny exposure, spots well sheltered from strong and cold winds. There is considerable difference in the quality of these trees. They are dicœcious, that is, some trees are male or barren, some female, or fruit-bearing.—The male produce the most leaves and are considered on many accounts better for feeding silk worms than the female.

The value of a nursery of trees therefore, raised from seed or from cuttings taken from female trees, or from inferior varieties, may be increased by grafting.

There are four methods of propagating mulberry trees. 1st from the seed; 2d from roots; 3d from layers, and 4th from cuttings. The 1st and 4th can at present be alone generally resorted to in this country. An ounce of good well cleaned seed, well managed will probably produce ten or twelve thousand plants. It should be sowed towards the last of April. The ground being properly prepared by previous ploughing, or digging and manuring, is to be cleaned, levelled, and divided into beds of four or five feet in width.—Drills from six to ten inches asunder and from one to two inches deep must then be made by a line. The seed may be sown in these drills dry, or having been steeped two days in water, rub it on packthread to which it will adhere, and lay the thread in the bottom of the drill and cover it with the earth. In two or three weeks, if kept moist, the young plants will appear. Keep the beds clear of weeds. On the approach of winter it may be well to cover them with leaves. If the seedlings grow the first season to the height of one foot or more, take them up in the spring following, cut the top so as to leave about three inches above ground, cut off the lower part of the root and set them in nurseries in rows like other fruit trees, where the following spring they may or may not be grafted, pruned, and cultivated until they become sufficiently large to set in *Hedges* or *Plantations*. Cuttings should be taken from perpendicular shoots, and particularly from those which terminate branches. They should be of the last summer's growth, and from six to fifteen inches in length. Plant them in shady borders, early in the spring, about two-thirds their length in the ground; close the earth well about them, and in dry weather let them be watered. After a year they may be transplanted in open nursery rows if well rooted.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The funds of this Society arising from the voluntary contributions of individuals as appears from the annual report of the treasurer, now amount to the sum of five thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars, safely invested, in good promissory notes of hand, signed by responsible individuals.

The following gentlemen were elected officers.

LEVI LINCOLN, *President.*
AARON TUFTS, 1st *Vice President.*
WM STEDMAN, 2d do do
WM D. WHEELER, *Rec. Sec.*
OLIVER FISKE, *Corresponding Sec.*
THEOPH'S WHEELER, *Treasurer.*

TRUSTEES.

Seth Caldwell, Barre. Heman Stebbins, Brookfield. Gen. Salem Town, Charlton. Ebenezer Estabrook, Holden. Jacob Fisher, Lancaster.—Isaac Southgate, Leicester. Bezaleel Laurence, Leominster. William S. Hastings, Mendon.—Samuel Waters, Millbury. Adolphus Spring, Northbridge. Col Samuel Mixter, New Braintree. Col William Eager, Northborough. Col Jacob W. Watson, Princeton. Nymphas Pratt, Shrewsbury. Jacob Conant, Sterling. Daniel Tenney, Sutton. Samuel Read, Uxbridge. Lovett Peters, Westborough. John W. Lincoln, Silas Brooks, Gen. Nathan Heard, Rejoice Newton, Thomas Chamberlain, Stephen Salisbury, Jun., Samuel B. Thomas, Worcester. Lovel Walker, Templeton. Jerome Gardner, Harvard. John Batcheller, Grafton. Jonathan Wheeler, Grafton. James Draper, Spencer. Jonathan P. Grosvenor, Paxton. Stephen G. Gardner, Bolton. Nathan Howe, Shrewsbury. Eli Warren, Upton.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1829.

Apparatus for Lyceums, &c.—Mr Holbrook, who has for several years been successfully and assiduously engaged in organising and carrying into effect those useful and popular seminaries of science denominated Lyceums, has devised, collected, and advertised the following among other articles of apparatus for those institutions. A set of Geometrical Solids and Diagrams, with a small Manual to aid teachers, and their pupils in their application. The Mechanical Powers, viz. Levers, Pulleys, Wheel and Axle, Screw, Wedge, Inclined Plane, Hydrostatic Bellows, and Syphon.—A representation of the Solar System, Instruments for Tides, Eclipses, and Changes of Seasons, &c. A Pneumatic Cistern, Lamp Stand, and various other articles as they may be ordered. Air Pumps, Electrical, and Galvanic Apparatus, Geological Specimens, &c. &c. Remittances and orders for the above and similar articles, to be directed to Josiah Holbrook, Boston.

Gypsum.—A paper printed at Middlebury, Vt, states that great quantities of gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, have been found in the country west of lake Champlain, and east of the upper part of the Hudson river.

Chimney Sweepers.—The government of Great Britain, in order to abolish as far as possible the practice of employing boys to clear out chimneys, has issued an order that in future the flues of all the Royal Palaces, public offices, &c. &c. shall be cleansed by the use of machinery, invented by a Mr Glass.

Infusion of Walnut Leaves to destroy Insects.—It appears by a late communication to the London Horticultural Society, by Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., that worms which infested plants in pots were destroyed by a pint of an infusion of walnut leaves given to each pot. The worms quickly emerged from the mould to the surface, and were removed. This treatment was repeated in the following week, when a few more worms were extracted; the plants which had been sickly, after this application resumed their health and blossomed strongly. This success induced Sir Charles to try the experiment on orange trees, and other plants in pots, and it was attended with equal success. He thinks that the infusion is beneficial, not only in destroying the worms, but that it acts also as a manure. The infusion is made by pouring boiling water on fresh walnut leaves; which having stood till cold, is ready for use.

Forsyth recommends a decoction of walnut leaves as an antidote to insects, and a decoction of elder leaves is also said to answer the same purpose.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SEA KALE—ITS CULTURE.

Mr Russell—Although I have distributed sea kale seed for 15 years yet there is an universal complaint of its failure. The cause is, that it is sown too late. It drops its seeds in August, and where they are *then buried*, they never fail of growing. I send you some seedlings of last year, to be distributed to the curious, say 3 or 4 roots to each. To a root, a *crown is necessary*—the crown is known by its foliage just starting—each crown will in good land furnish 4 at least next fall—and twelve stools or grown plants are enough for one family, as each will give from half a peck to a peck of eatable matter, and their duration fit for table does not exceed a fortnight.

Yours, &c.

Roxbury, April 30. J. L.

INDIAN CORN.

Seed corn is commonly soaked before planting for two purposes, to preserve it from birds and insects, and to quicken its growth. In many cases the soaking of seed corn is, no doubt, of great utility, but sometimes it is thought best to plant it dry. There is danger in soaking the seed too much, especially if it be planted early in the season, as it sometimes causes the corn to rot in the ground. But if planting a second time should become necessary, in consequence of the destruction of the seed first planted, or if planting be delayed till the beginning of June it will be proper that the seed should have boiling water poured upon it. Let it not soak more than a half a minute, and be cooled speedily, and be planted before it dries.—The corn will be forwarded in its growth by several days. The seed should be covered with about two inches of earth.*

Jesse Buel, Esq. of Albany, observes that "Failures, and great inconvenience and loss often result from the seed not vegetating from its destruction by the wire worm and grub, and from the depredations committed upon the young plants by birds and squirrels. As I have never suffered in either of these respects, I will state my method of preparing the seed. I collect, in the first place, a quantity of the roots of the black hellebore, or itch weed, which abounds in swamps, grows with, and resembles in its habits, skunk's cabbage, except that the leaves are narrower, longer, and grow upon the seed stock: these I boil till I obtain a strong decoction. I then take out the roots, and add to the liquor salt petre, in the proportion of four ounces to three gallons, and put in my seed corn while the liquor is yet warm. Thirty-six hours is the longest period it should be suffered to steep, as the nitre may destroy the vegetating principle of the grain. As a further precaution, the liquor is again warmed, and a gill of tar stirred in, and the seed immersed in it anew. Thus prepared I have not lost twenty hills in four years. The germinating process commences before the corn is planted, and unless the ground is too wet to grow the crop, (and it never pays the expense of culture on soils that abound in springs, or that are naturally wet and cold,) it will continue to progress. The hellebore is poisonous, and though the ground may partially extract the poison, neither birds nor squirrels will ever disturb a dozen hills. The tar impregnates the seed and protects it from the worms. The nitre and plaster, with which latter the seed is mixed before planting, combine their fertilizing properties to give vigor and strength to the young plants."

Soaking seed corn in a solution of Glauber's salts has been recommended as a preservative against insects and birds, and such solution has likewise been thought to be valuable for its stimulating and fertilizing qualities. (See New England Farmer, vol. v. page 316.) Copperas dissolved in water has likewise been highly recommended as a steep for seed corn. A writer for the N. E. Farmer (see vol iv. p. 284) states that he "used about one and a half pounds of copperas in three pecks of corn. I made the water warm, and soaked the corn full 48 hours before planting, putting in copperas as we used it out. It is not easy to use too much copperas. I believe the more the better." See likewise N. E. Farmer, vol vi. p. 358. This preparation for seed corn has been much used, and, so far as we have learned, with uniform success.

* Deane's N. E. Farmer.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, with the signature Agricultor, says "I now from a small spot of poor ground, raise the greatest profusion of melons, whereas, until lately, I could not raise enough on four or five times the same space of rich land. I dig square holes ten feet apart, each way, for watermelons, and about six feet for musk melons; for the first, two feet deep, for the last, eighteen inches deep, and eighteen inches wide. The roots run but a short distance in a horizontal direction, but striking deep into the earth, they are secure from the effects of drought; and by filling the holes half full of manure, and finishing them to a few inches above the surface with a mixture of manure and soil, or which is better, a composition of vegetables, and other substances, commonly to be met with around out houses and pig pens, a depth of soil, of fine and light tilth is formed. I have not attempted to raise pumpkins in this way, but have no doubt that it will answer for them."

The same plan may be adopted with advantage and economy, as to manure, in raising Lima beans, especially in cold situations.—*Penn. Agric. Almanack.*

SWEET POTATOES.

We publish the following account of the method of cultivating this vegetable, which we derived from a source that may be relied on. We have no doubt that it would be a profitable crop for our farmers to raise on a large scale. The yield is equal to that of the common potato, and the price is more than double.

It is not to be expected, however, that our farmers will commence the cultivation on a large scale, until they have made an experiment upon a small one.

"I raised the last season a bushel and a half of sweet potatoes from thirty hills—an average lot of them were exhibited at the Cattle Show in Mansfield. They were from six to eight inches in circumference, and from six to twelve inches long. I planted them in hills, which were about the size of a bushel basket, and made as near together as the soil would permit; so that the bases of the hills nearly touched each other. The slips were cut in two, and three pieces were put in each hill, about eight inches apart, and covered an inch or so with the earth.

All the attention which was paid to them after planting was merely pulling up the weeds with the fingers until the potatoes made their appearance. The vine grows with great rapidity, and soon covers the hills, so that no further attention is necessary.

The best soil for the potato is a light sandy loam, manured with compost, spread and ploughed in; or a soil composed of swamp mud and sand, with old manure. The vegetation is hastened by cutting the slips. I have no doubt that it would be still better, where it is intended to plant but twenty or thirty hills, to start the slips under a glass frame. It was a very backward spring last year, and my potato vines did not show themselves for more than four weeks after planting."—*Taunton Advocate.*

Edinburgh Review.—The 96th number of this periodical, republished by Wells & Lilly, contains articles on the following subjects.

Lockhart's Life of Burns—Bishop Heber's Journal—Freedom of trade and settlement in India—Recovery of Lost Writings—Papyri, Ancient Tachygraphy, Palimpsests—American Tariff—Police of the Metropolis (London)—Causes and Prevention of Crime—Northwest Passage—Expeditions to the Polar Sea—Importation of Foreign Wool—State of the Woollen Manufacture—Bentham's Rationale of Evidence—Shuttleworth's Sermon—Religious and Temporal Knowledge.

Seed Corn.—It is of the utmost importance to the farmer to secure the first blades of corn that shoot forth, in order to obtain stalks whose fruit shall come to maturity. The experiment has been tried with success, of soaking the corn before planting it, in a solution of *Glauber's Salts.* Seed that had been thus prepared was planted by the side of some of the same quality which had not been soaked. The result was that the soaked seed came up three or four days before the other, and remained uninjured by worms or birds, while one half of the other was destroyed. The expense of thus leaching the seed is a mere trifle, and we wish that some of our agricultural friends would make the experiment, that its utility may be further tested.—*Lowell Journal.*

Sea Kale.—This garden vegetable is not generally known in this country, but is likely to become an object of cultivation in various places.—The following resolution in relation to it, was adopted by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, at a stated meeting held on the 6th ult:

"That a premium of ten dollars, or a gold medal of that value, be awarded to the person who shall bring to the Philadelphia market, in the year 1831, the greatest quantity (not less than 12 bunches of one pound each) and best quality of Sea Kale, properly bleached."

Mr Joseph Brown, a mason in Boston, has invented a cement for the outside of buildings, which is a very good imitation of marble. It is said to resist moisture, smoke, and severity of climate. In the interior of houses it precludes the necessity of oil painting, as it bears washing as well as the natural marble. We have seen several houses covered with this cement; and we think a stranger might easily be deceived by the beauty of its appearance.—*Mass. Journal.*

Great Ox.—An ox was driven into this town last week, which weighed when alive, 1828 lbs. and 1247 lbs. when dressed. We understand it was raised by Capt. Weymouth, of Belmont.—*Maine Farmer.*

Cure for Musquito Bites.—The time has not yet arrived for the sensation of "personal wrongs" inflicted by those little reprobates, the Musquitoes. There is a remedy, and for fear we might forget it, we give it in advance, recommending to the reader to have this paragraph framed and hung over his mantle piece. Put a little *ammonia* on the bite, and you will be instantly out of trouble. We charge no fee for this prescription.—*N. Y. M. Courier.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have received the past week, from Mr ROBERT MANNING, of Salem, as a donation to the Library of this Society, the following works.

A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees; in which a new method of Training is fully described. With observations on the Diseases, Defects and Injuries of Fruit and Forest Trees; and an account of a particular method of Cure, made public by order of the British Government. By Wm Forsyth,—with notes adapting the Rules to the Climates and Seasons of the United States, by Wm Cobbett.

New Improvements of Planting and Gardening, both philosophical and practical, explaining the Motion of the Sap and Generation of the Plants, &c. &c. By Richard Bradley, Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Clergyman's Recreation, showing the Pleasure and Profit of the Art of Gardening. By John Lawrence, A. M. (a rare work, with plates, edition of 1716.)

An Introduction to the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening. By Charles Marshall, with notes by Dr Anderson, in 2 volumes.

Vinetum Britannicum, or a Treatise on Cider, and other Wines and Drinks extracted from fruits growing in this kingdom: with the method of propagating all sorts of Fruit Trees. With a Discourse on the best way of Improving Bees. By J. Worlidge. (a rare copy, with plates, edition of 1691, London.)

NOTICE.

The Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on *the Culture and Products of the Kitchen Garden*, are requested to meet at the office of the New England Farmer, on Saturday, 9th inst, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Per order of J. TIDD, Chairman.

A Farm on a Lease.

To let, a valuable Farm in Newton, in a high state of cultivation, on liberal terms—apply at this office. a24 3t

Farm for Sale

In the town of Scituate, 18 miles from Boston, and the same from Plymouth. It is pleasantly situated on the Mail road.—Contains about 30 acres of good land, partly wood—a two story House, and out buildings, and will be sold at the low price of $1200, if applied for soon. More land can be had in the immediate vicinity, if wanted. Apply to John Collamore, Esq. near the premises, or the subscriber in Pembroke.

a24 3t HORACE COLLAMORE.

Red and White Clover Seed.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street,

5000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,

500 lbs. Dutch White Honeysuckle Clover, (imported.)

Also, Herd's Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Foul Meadow, Hemp and Flax Seed, &c, &c.

March 27 t

French Grapes.

A few bundles first quality *Vines*, for sale at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE. 65 Broad St.

Also POWDER, SHOT, BALLS, FLINTS, &c., as usual, at wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms.

April 17 4t

Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

200 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel.

200 lbs. French Sugar Beet, raised expressly for this establishment, by JOHN PRINCE, Esq. Roxbury.—The superiority of this seed and the excellence of the roots for cattle are too well known to need comment.

Also, roots of the Pie Plant, or Tart Rhubarb, in fine order for transplanting,—25 cts per root. Double and Single Dahlias, from 25 cts to one dollar each. The colors and form of this flower are magnificent, and are of the easiest culture, requiring the poorest soil, in which they bloom in the highest perfection. The roots are tuberous, resembling a sweet potato—can be packed for transportation to any part of the union.

Also, Double Tuberoses, Tiger Flowers, Amaryllises, Formosissima, &c., beautiful bulbs now in season to plant

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 cts per ounce, Lucerne, or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sanfoin, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Herds Grass, &c.

Also, several varieties of field corn, viz. the Early Golden Sioux, Gilman, Red, Turkey Wheat, Early Jefferson, (for the table) Sweet, or Sugar (for the table.)

The Appalusia Melon—a new variety from Illinois, introduced by Doct. GREEN.—This melon was originally derived from the western Indians, by E. WARREN, Esq.—is in eating from the 1st of September to the 1st of November—melons small, remarkably sweet, with red flesh, and a very thin rind—25 cts per ounce.

Also, the Apple Seeded Melon, a very early variety.

The Star Melon, a very late variety, of the Nutmeg species.

Agricultural Books.

The third edition of *Fessenden's New American Gardener;* this work has been pronounced by the most judicious horticulturists in New England and the middle states, to be the best treatise on Fruit Trees, Vegetables, Grape Vines, &c., to be found in this country—price $1,25.

The Vine Dresser's Theoretical and Practical Manual, on the Culture of the Vine; and Making Wine, Brandy, and Vinegar. By Thiebaut de Berneaud.

The Young Gardener's Assistant, containing Directions for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables, and Ornamental Flowers. By T. Bridgeman, gardener, New York—price 37 1-2 cts.

A practical Treatise on the Management of Bees: and the Management of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D.—price 75 cts.

Also, *one* copy of each of the following rare works:—

Columella's Treatise on Husbandry and Trees—with illustrations from Pliny, Varro, Palladius, and other ancient and modern authors, (a fine copy, London quarto edition, price four dollars.

Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening: with the theory of Draining Morasses, and with an improved construction of the drill plough. By Dr Darwin. (Dublin edition, price three dollars and fifty cts.)

Darwin's Botanic Gardeu—(price three dollars, a fine, correct copy.

The Horticultural Repository, containing Delineations of the best varieties of the different species of English Fruits; with delineations of its blossoms and leaves, in those instances in which they are considered necessary, with descriptions and colored drawings of all the prominent Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Currants, Figs, Filberts, Gooseberries, Grapes, Melons, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Pines, Plums, Raspberries, Strawberries, Nuts, &c. By George Brackshaw, author of the "Pomona Brittannica."—In 2 octavo volumes, with 104 large colored engravings—price $7 per volume. The original cost of the work was $32,00.

Fir Trees.

200 very handsome Fir Trees for sale, at the garden of S. Downer, in Dorchester, by Rufus Howe. tf

Sweet Potato Slips, Cauliflower Plants, &c.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few bushels Carolina, or Sweet Potato Slips, for planting.

Also, *Early Cauliflower Plants* at $1,00 per 100, in fine order for transplanting—and *Early Cabbage plants*, 75 cents per hundred.

Asparagus Roots, 2 to 4 years old, 75 cents to one dollar per hundred. Rhubarb Roots—the large Dutch Currant Bushes, one dollar per dozen, Grape Vines, Hawthorns, &c. &c. Any of the above roots, that may require it, will be well packed in moss, to ensure safety in their transportation. tf

Roman.

This very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with a hope of improving the breed, will stand this season at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams, in Northborough, County of Worcester, where some of his stock may be seen.

Roman was purchased in England of the Earl of Warwick, and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Studbook from Childers, the swiftest horse that ever run over New Market course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England without a single cross of inferior blood. At 4 years old he won 5, and at 5 years old he won 4 prizes, and has since beat some of the fleetest horses in England, over the most celebrated courses.

His color a very bright bay—black legs, mane and tail—walks and trots well—is very good tempered—high spirited—active—15 1-2 hands high, and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been repeatedly sent to him from Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, as well as from the remote counties in this State, and the neighboring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms—$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.

Northborough, Mass, April, 1829.

Crockery, Glass, and China Ware.

Ephraim B. McLaughlin, 4 Dock Square, has for sale, an elegant assortment of newest patterns in the above line, which are offered at low prices for cash. Country merchants and others are invited to call. eptf mar27

Imported Horses.

Barefoot, and Cleveland, the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barefoot at $25, and Cleveland at $10, with $1 for the groom. a24

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, best,		barrel.	2 00	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton.	125 00	130 00
Pearl, first sort,		"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,		bushel.	1 00	1 37
BEEF, mess,		barrel.	10 25	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,		"	9 00	9 50
Cargo, No. 2,		"	8 00	8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		"	7	9
Skimmed milk,		"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel.	7 00	7 12
Genesee,		"	7 00	7 50
Rye, best,		"		
GRAIN, Corn,		bushel.	60	62
Rye,		"	70	80
Barley,		"		67
Oats,		"	34	37
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,		pound.		9
LIME,		cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at		ton.		3 50
PORK, clear,		barrel.	16 00	16 50
Navy, mess,		"	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,		"	13 00	13 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,		"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,		"		3 00
Rye Grass,		"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,		"		2 50
Red Top		"	62	1 00
Lucerne,		pound.	38	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,		"	33	50
Red Clover, (northern)		"	7	8
French Sugar Beet,		"		1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,		"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,		"	35	44
Merino, full blood, unwashed,		"	22	26
Merino, three fourths washed,		"	30	35
Merino, half & quarter washed,		"	28	33
Native, washed,		"	25	28
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,		"	37	40
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,		"	25	30
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,		"	30	33

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,		pound.	10	12 1-2
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		"	7	10
whole hogs,		"	5	7
VEAL,		"	6	12
MUTTON,		"	4	12
POULTRY,		"	10	16
BUTTER, keg and tub,		"	14	20
Lump, best,		"		20
EGGS,		dozen.	12	16
MEAL, Rye, retail,		bushel.		1 00
Indian, retail,		"		70
POTATOS,		"		50
CIDER, [according to quality,]		barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

From the Evening Post.

SPRING.

The lovely Spring—the joyous Spring
Comes o'er our clime again,
A welcome to its blossoming,
Its fleet but smiling reign.

This morn a carol from the vale,
Light hearted, soft, and free,
Came freighted on the gentle gale,
Whispering of Spring to me.

The blessing of the showery skies
Has fallen on the grove,
And peeping from their low disguise,
I see the flowers I love.

The yellow, mottled, crimson, blue,
Their thousand tints display,
And all of balm and brilliant hue,
Meet in the fair array.

The south, the south, the balmy south,
How breathes it o'er the heart,
Each flowret ope's its silken mouth,
And feels new fibres start.

It gives a life to dormant powers,
Their fetters off it flings,
And bears away the laughing hours
More gladly on its wings.

Now brightly glows the freshen'd sky,
The clouds are gaily blent,
Fringing their fleecy tapestry,
With golden garnishment.

The rills flow purer, and they fling
A gush of music out,
Whose cadence is, 't is Spring, 't is Spring,—
'T is Spring, *my* pulses shout.

The Nest of an Ostrich, found in South Africa by Mr Broadbent, a Missionary.—The eggs were forty-two in number, including the two which had been taken away before, and were arranged with great apparent exactness. Sixteen were close together in the middle of the nest, and on these the ostrich was sitting when we arrived: they were as many as she could cover. The remaining twenty-six were placed very uniformly in a circle about 3 or 4 feet from those in the middle. The eggs which were in the circle we found to be quite fresh, at which I expressed my surprise.—The Hottentots informed me that these had been provided by the ostrich against the hatching of those in the middle, when she would break them one after another, and give them to her young ones for food; and that by the time they were disposed of in this manner, the young ostriches would be able to go abroad with their mother, and provide for themselves such things as the desert afforded. I have seen large flocks of these creatures in South Africa. The fact which I have just stated, relative to the preservation of a quantity of eggs for the subsistence of the young ones immediately after they are hatched, affords as striking an illustration of a superintending Providence, perhaps, as the whole circle of natural history affords.

Rail Road.—We learn that letters have been received from Jonathan Knight, Esq. and Captain M'Neil, who went to England to examine the rail roads there, which are of a very satisfactory character, and will tend to give more and more confidence in the complete triumph of the great enterprise that we have now in progress between Baltimore and the west.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Why does a razor cut better after having been dipped in hot water?—The brief article below on this subject has been condensed from a recent London publication; and may not be unacceptable to those who delight in a "*close shave.*"

This *cutting* question has been frequently agitated in newspapers and other periodicals; and in answer to it, the following remarks have been dictated "by a thinking man, with a small portion of chemical knowledge."

Hair, horns, hoofs, and nails, are principally composed of hardened gelatine: now, gelatine possesses the property of becoming softer, or more easily divisible into parts, either by being soaked in hot water, or by caloric applied in any other way, but not in so great a degree in the latter case, as in the former; it follows, therefore, that to produce a *maximum* of effect, the hair, horn, &c. should be as wet, and the cutting instrument as hot as possible, short of burning the animal substance.

If one desires an experiment to convince him that this is a property of gelatine, let him dip two fingers into warm water, and two others into cold; upon cutting the nail upon one of each, with a cold knife, he will find that on the warm finger cut easier than that on the cold, and both of them easier than that on a dry one. If, now, the knife be warmed in any way, the effect will be more visible on all three. This is precisely what is done in shaving; lather is first applied, which can never continue hotter than 98 deg. because that is the temperature of the human body, and it is rapidly brought down to that by evaporation from its surface; the hair is not sufficiently softened by this heat for some persons' feelings, therefore they increase the heat of the razor to 150 deg.; if they go much farther their sensations tell them to stop. It is by no means *essential* that the razor should be dipped into hot water; heated mercury would do as well; but we use water because its temperature is more equable, and because it is more common and convenient than the other.

The old barber's fear of dipping his razor into hot water, surely showed, that though a *shaver*, he was no *cutter*, and his apprehension of altering the temper of his tool, could not have been excited, had he known that, in tempering it, it had already been exposed to a temperature of 480 deg. or thereabouts—168 deg. higher than he was frightened at.—*Traveller.*

The Editor of the New York Evening Post applies to Dr Holyoke, the following lines from Cowper's translations from Vincent Bourne:

Ancient *man*, how wide and vast
To a race like us appears,
Rounded to an orb at last,
All thy multitude of years!

A man's best fortune, or his worst, is his WIFE. Beware how you choose her.

The Kennebec Journal, states that fortunately for the world, the proper use of N. E. rum has been discovered at last, and that is, to kill lice upon calves!

For Sale,

A valuable Real Estate in Milton, 9 miles from Boston, on the road leading from Boston to Taunton, Bridgewater, and New Bedford, containing upwards of 200 acres of the variety of lands and fruits suitable for a good farm, well watered, with good substantial buildings. Said farm is calculated to suit a gentleman of taste, or an enterprising young man for a milk establishment, being an excellent grass farm. The purchaser may have, including the buildings, from 100 acres to the whole.

As the above described property contains a large portion of valuable wood land, the purchaser may be accommodated with more or less of that part. The place will be sold at a fair price, with or without a very valuable stock and farming utensils.

Also, for sale, or to be let, opposite the above named premises, a large, convenient Dwelling House, with a good Bake House and out buildings, very pleasantly situated for a country seat or a good stand for a store or country baking, with as much land as may be wanted for the accommodation of the same. For further information, inquire of the Editor, of Parker H. Pierce No. 95 State street, of Nathaniel Blake at Indian Queen Tavern, Bromfield street, of A. M. Withington, Roxbury, or NATHANIEL TUCKER on the premises.

April 10 tf

Household Furniture Cheap.

Phœnix Furniture Warehouse, near the Square, Main Street, Charlestown.

FOSDICK & CARTER, inform their friends and the public, that they have on hand, and for sale, an extensive assortment of Furniture, viz. Bureaus, Secretaries, Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Couches, Carpeting, Wash Stands, Brass Fire Sets, Waiters, Knives, Forks, Bellows, and Brushes.—Also, a constant supply of Live Geese and Common Feathers, by the bale or otherwise. Also, they manufacture and keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, by wholesale or retail, with almost every article for house keeping, all which they will sell extremely low for cash. Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

P. S. Portrait and Picture Framing, executed in the best manner, and at short notice, as above. 6t

Charlestown, April 3, 1829.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed.

This day received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market street, 20 bushels of Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed, at $2.50 per bushel.

Wanted to Hire,

To the 1st Nov. a middle aged woman from the country, to do the work of a family about eleven miles from Boston, where other help is kept. Plain cooking, washing, and the care of a small dairy, will be required, and to a steady, industrious person, good wages will be given—no other need apply to Mr J.B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office, North Market street.

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following Seeds:

Early Washington Peas	Long Dutch Parsnip
Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas	Large Cabbage Lettuce
Late Marrowfat Peas	Long Green Turkey Cucumber
Early Mohawk Dwarf string Beans	Pine-apple Melon
	Long, or Round Watermelon
China Dwarf string and shell Beans	Nasturtium
	Large White Onion
Lima, or Saba Pole Beans	Large Red Onion
Long Blood Beet	Curled Parsley
Early Turnip-rooted Beet	Flat Squash Pepper
Early York Cabbage	Early Scarlet Short-top Radish
Large late Drumhead Cabbage	White Turnip Radish
Cape Savoy Cabbage	Salsafy
Red Dutch Cabbage (*for pickling*)	Early Bush Squash
	Early White Dutch Turnip
Early Horn Carrot	White Flat Turnip
Long Orange Carrot	Yellow Stone Turnip
White Solid Celery	Winter Crook-neck Squash.
Curled Cress	—
Early Cucumber	POT HERB SEEDS.
Early Silesia Lettuce	Thyme—Sage—Marjorum.

The above list, it will be seen, comprises all the common vegetables, besides several new varieties of recent introduction, and uncommon excellence. Every kind is warranted of the very first quality, as to freshness and purity. Each box contains directions for the management of the different sorts. Price $3 per box.

Published every Friday, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.